

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, March 21, 1726.

From *Mist's Weekly Journal*, March 12.

TH present Posture of Affairs of *Europe* is such, and the Power of a certain Prince begins to grow so formidable, that we cannot consider these Things, without paying our grateful Acknowledgments to the Memory of that Ministry who were the Instruments of bringing about the Peace of *Utrecht*.

'Tis true, the whole Body of the People of *England* were highly satisfied at the Time it was made, tho' the bad Consequences which must have attended continuing the War longer did not then appear to all, yet were easily known by all of any Foresight.

It was the first Treaty, in which our Enemies had not been by much too fine for us in Point of Politics, (at least for some Years:) But here, I will be bold to say, the Interest of *Great Britain* was well understood, and well guarded; at least, some other Nations who wish to see us low, are at present of that Opinion----- Many considerable Advantages were gain'd for our Trade; and we seem'd plac'd in a Way to be able soon to work ourselves out of the Incumbrances the War had brought upon us.

Yet notwithstanding the Voice of the People approved this Peace, the *Faction* murmured against it, crying out, we had deserted and betray'd our Allies. An idle Accusation, and altogether groundless.

It must be known, that all Confederacies and Alliances whatsoever are in the Nature of Contracts, in which each Party is bound to perform such and such Covenants for the common Advantage; on Failure of which, the rest are released from their Part of the Obligation with respect to him. Now it is plain the Allies had no Regard to their Part of this Agreement; yea, so far were they from performing their Contract, that they left the Burden of the War upon *England*, by which her People sustained a visible and manifest *Expense*, above what was their Share.

As this was the true State of the Case, *England* might have been justified had she made a separate Peace, unless the Allies had first made her Restitution and Amends for all the Damages she had sustained thro' their Failure. But tho' no such Thing was offered, yet she proceeded with greater Cir-

cumstances of Openness and Candour than she was to Honour obliged to do; she invited them into the Treaty, and acted in Conjunction with them; as if they had made good all the Articles of their Alliance, thereby procuring them a strong and secure Barrier against *France*, whose Power was now no more the Terror of her Neighbours.

Yet still the *Faction* made an Outcry as if we had been ruined, saying, That if the War had been continued a little longer, our Armies would have been in *Paris* in another Campaign, and in two or three more, we might have conquered *Spain*. If this were true, it would have been Wise Work indeed; for who should we have conquered it for? Not for ourselves, for we know that all Dominions upon the Continent must be a Charge and a Burden to us, nor is it scarce possible for us to keep them, why, we must have conquered them for the Emperor, and after we had settled the Emperor in the quiet Possession of these great Dominions, what must we have done then? Then we must have endeavoured to have pull'd him down again, for the Balance of *Europe* being thereby entirely destroyed, we should have more to fear from his over-grown Power, than we had before from that of *France*, which occasioned us to engage in his Quarrel; so that if we had gone on, and gained a Battle or two more, we might have said with *Hanibal*, That we should certainly be undone by it.

The common Answer made upon these Occasions, That the Emperor could not do any Thing in Prejudice of our Trade or Interest, when he had been so much obliged to us, is, I conceive, an Argument that has nothing in it; for all Princes and States would keep their Neighbours in Fear and Subjection if they could, whether they be Friends or Enemies.

Puffendorf, in his Law of Nature and Nations, says, "That the State of all Commonwealths, in respect to one another, is *Natural*, that is *Hostile*, and tho' they seem to be in Amity, and cease to fight, yet this Intermision must not be called a Peace, but a breathing Time, during which Space each Party observes the Motions and Countenance of his Neighbour, and rates his Security

" not by *Tyranny or Covenants*, but by their *Strength*
 " and *Designs*.

Yet we were to pull down one Giant, only to
 set up another, that we might have an Opportu-
 nity of ex-ercising our Strength, by pulling him down
 also; that is, we were to be the *Don Quixot* of the
 War, and to run about the World in Search of
 Adventures.

I would fain know, if the Thing had taken Ef-
 fect, that is, if we had fought on till the Kingdoms
 of *Spain* had been put into the Hands of the Empe-
 ror, what must have been the Fate of the States of
Holland? I conceive, let *Spain* fall to whom it would,
 they could not but know that it is not very long
 since *Holland* was subject to *Spain*; and that what
 the *Dutch* call *gaining their Liberty*, the *Spaniards*
 stile *Rebellion* at this Day; and that tho' they have
 let their Claim sleep for some Years, the World
 knows it has only been for want of Power to re-
 vive it effectually: But when the Emperor, *Spain*,
 and the Netherlands should come to be governed by
 the same Prince, the Want of Power would no longer
 be an Obstacle. Nor do I know what could
 save our Friends the *Dutch*, unless we'll suppose the
 Emperor should spare them for their *National Ver-*
gues.

Nay where there is such a Thing as a Claim, or
 old Title, in the Case the learned Author before
 quoted says, as well observed by wise Men, " That
 " it generally happens where one Party in the
 " League is considerably stronger and more Power-
 " ful than the other Confederates, he will by De-
 " grees, arrive at an absolute Sovereignty over
 " them, but especially if the Confederacy be per-
 " petual."

But the Party at home urged farther, against the
 Peace makers, that we were obliged, and had
 bound our selves by Articles of the Alliance, never
 to make Peace till *Spain*, with all its Kingdoms and
 Provinces, should be recovered for the House of
Austria; and that it was dishonourable in us not to
 execute the Terms of our Alliance. It is certain,
 that all the Treaties and Alliances entered into up-
 on the Faith of Nations, should be religiously com-
 plied with. But it is as certain, that we were not
 infatuated to bind our selves to such extravagant
 and slavish Terms; and if so mad a Thing had been
 done, no Doubt, we should have seen those that ne-
 gotiated it, created by a *British* Parliament, *unbrib'd*,
 as Enemies and Betrayers of their Country.

Grotius tells us, that in all Leagues this Exception
 is supposed, " If the Interest and Circumstances of
 " my own Kingdom will permit; for that ought

" always to overbalance not only any private Con-
 " cern, but even the Ties of Blood: For a Prince
 " cannot be under so strict an Obligation to an Al-
 " ly, or even to a Brother or Son, as he is to him-
 " self and his own Subjects."

It was this indispenfible Duty and Obligation, due
 from all Governments to the People, that induced
England to make Peace at that Time; nor had she
 Recourse to any tacit Exceptions for her Justifica-
 tion, for indeed she wanted them not, having fully
 executed her Part of the Treaty, in its plain and li-
 teral Meaning. And 'tis a Thing well worth ob-
 serving, That those who formerly clamoured against
 the Peace, are the People who now Murmur more
 than any others, at the too great Power of the Em-
 peror, tho' they have not Gratitude enough to give
 their Thanks to those who were wise enough to put
 a Stop to it before it grew more dangerous.

The rest of Wye's Letter, March 12.

The Emperor has order'd Count de Harach to set
 out as his Ambassador to the Court of *Torin*, to
 dissuade the K. of *Sardinia* from the *Hanover* Tre-
 aty. And the Imperial Ministers have given the
 Princes of the Empire to understand, That they
 cannot accede to that Treaty, without violating
 the ancient Constitution of the Empire.

We don't yet hear of any more of the United
 Provinces than those of *Holland* and *Friesland*,
 have yet acceded to the Treaty of *Hanover*, how-
 ever 'tis not doubted, but the rest will come into
 the like Resolutions, tho' to prevent which, all the
 Endeavours possible are still used by the Empe-
 ror, who is likewise no less assiduous for prevent-
 ing the acceding of the new Elector of *Bavaria* to the
 Treaty of *Hanover*, against which several Reflec-
 tions are made and handed about in Writing, in the
 City of *Munich* the Capital of *Bavaria*.

'Tis hoped it will not be long before we have a
 thorough Confirmation of the Accession of *Sweden* to
 the *Hanover* Treaty in all its Parts. To induce 'em
 thereto, 'tis advis'd from *Berlin* of the 9th Inst. that
 his *Prussian* Majesty has sent Orders to his Ministers
 at *Stockholm*, to continue to act in perfect Con-
 cert with the Ministers of *G. Britain* and *France*.
 Mean time the Court of *Sweden* has sent Orders to
 their Minister at *Warsaw*, to represent to the King
 and Republic of *Poland*, That if they did not give
 a speedy and reasonable Satisfaction to the Protest-
 ants of that Country, conformable to the Treaty of
Oliva, they shall be obliged to enter into the Mea-
 sures taken by the other Protestant Guarantees of
 that Treaty, to restore Things to their old Foot.

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The Company of Distillers apprehending, from the Presentment lately made by the Justices of Peace, against the excessive Drinking of Geneva and other Spirits, that the Parliament will insert a Clause in the Malt Bill, to lay a high Duty on Spirits. A Pamphlet was thereupon delivered last Wednesday to the Members of both Houses, shewing how prejudicial such a Duty would be to the Consumption of Malt, of which the Distillers in and about London yearly consume 200,000 Quarters, and consequently how detrimental it will be to Lands and Tillage; they likewise sent Circular Letters to the Maltsters in the Country, to engage what Members of Parliament they can to oppose it.

Yesterday the Commons, in a grand Committee, took into Consideration the Petition of Rich. Hampden, Esq; for a Composition with the Lords of the Treasury for the Debts he owes to the Crown; concerning which, Debates arose: Wherein some Gentlemen were for Mercy to the Petitioner, and others, for Justice to the Government, by reason there's an Extent upon his Estate for these Debts. One Gentleman in particular made these Observations: "That a great deal was owing to the Family, for the bold and vigorous Stand made by the Petitioner's Grandfather, in the Case of King Charles I's raising Ship-money without Consent of Parliament; That that bold Stand had opened the Eyes of the People; and that it was pernicious owing thereto that Parliaments are now in 'Being.'" Mr. Clayton of the Treasury argued for having something to the Crown, and something to the Family; and instanced the Case of an Extent in a certain Estate, the Consequence of which was, that by the time the Sheriffs Officers were paid, and other Charges, the Government was brought into Debt; and perhaps at the End of this Extent, if it proceeded in due Course, the Petitioner's Estate of 2200 l. per An. may be reduced to 200 l. Some further Disputes arising about the Lady's Jointure, &c. the further Consideration thereof was deferred to Wednesday.

The Commons ordered the Mayor of Wycomb into Custody, for not permitting Harry Waller Esq; to inspect the Corporations.

This Afternoon died Sir John Ward one of the Aldermen of this City.

From the London Gazette, March 12.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, March 12. The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, having directed six Months Halspay to the reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land For-

ces and Marines, to the 24th of December last: there is Notice given, that upon Tuesday the 22d Instant, Attendance will be given at the Office aforesaid, for Payment of the same accordingly.

SP. COM-TION.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, March 12.

Munich, March 7. Sunday last our Elector appeared in publick for the first Time since the Death of his Father, and went in the Forenoon, with the whole Elector's Family in cloths Mourning, to perform his Devotions in the Jesuites Church; after which he returned to his Palace, and declared his Ministers and Great Officers.

Berlin, March 5. The unmarried Men in the Dominions of his Majesty, from the Age of 20 to 36, having been numbred by the Magistrates, according to Order from the King, amount to about 140000.

Wye's Letter, verbatim, London, March 15.

ON the 7th Instant the Spanish Ambassador presented to the States General, a Memorial, in which are the following Passages.

The King my Master offers to your Lordships, a Treaty, containing two Points depending on each other, the first directly relates to his Majesty, who promises to see Reparation made for the Damages which the Subjects of the Republic may suffer by any Treaty heretofore concluded by Spain; a manifest Proof of the sincere Love the King my Master has for the Peace and Repose of Europe. The 2d is, To interpose with his Imperial Majesty for accommodating amicably the Differences, and taking away all Cause of Complaint from the States. As for obtaining these two Points, it will be indispensable your Lordships do set forth the Causes of your Discontent, 'tis certain the better Conditions would be obtained by treating directly with the King my Master, and the rather, because by the Experience and Prudence of the Duke de Ripperda, who must needs have your Lordships entire Confidence, not only from the particular Knowledge you have of his Ability and Justice, but likewise because he is one of your own Countrymen, born under the Dominions of the States General. All these Reasons give Hopes your Lordships will enter into Negotiation upon the said Articles, suspending your further Resolution of acceding to the Hanover Treaty; which would render all Accommodation betwixt his Imperial Majesty and this Republic very difficult.

To this Memorial a very full and particular Answer has been given in by the States, which at the

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Conclusion expresses thus: That they cannot yet say what will be the Issue of their Deliberations on the Treaty of Hanover; but since, according to his Majestys Perswasion as well as that of their H. Mightinesses, the said Treaty has no other View than the Preservation of the Peace of Europe; and that the Accession of their H. Mightinesses, in case they do come to resolve upon it, cannot be considered any other wise than as a just and reasonable Precaution: Therefore their H. Mightinesses cannot well comprehend, why it should be earnestly required of 'em to suspend yet longer their Accession thereto, nor why their Accession should render the Accommodation, betwixt his Imperial Majesty and the Republick more difficult; That whatever may be the Issue of the Deliberations touching the said Accession, they will always be ready to hear the Propositions which his Majesty is willing to make to them, but that they wish those Propositions may contain something real and Positive, upon which they may deliberate with some Ground.

Last Tuesday his Excellency the Lord Carteret prorogued the Parliament of Ireland to the 15th of April, having first made a Speech, wherein he recommends a strict Union amongst Protestants, adding that they ought at this Time, when all Europe seems alarmed, to be particularly active against the Designs of the Pretender and his Adherents.

But the Treaty of Hanover is so strengthened, that all the Attempts of his Majesty's Enemies must be rendred vain and fruitless. Mean Time, the Report of an Accommodation between France and Spain, is the Subject of Discourse in many Conversations; and which they think seems to agree thereto, is, That the King of Spain, as the Letters from Paris just arrived advise, has actually withdrawn the greatest Part of his Troops from the Frontiers bordering on France, and that no Preparations of War were now carrying on in the Principality of Catalonia.

This Day Mr. Hutchison in a Speech, after taking Notice what has been done with Respect to the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, moved for a Bill to be brought in for more effectually securing them, and being seconded by Mr. Lutwich, Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Coupar, the same was ordered accordingly. Read a Petition of Isabella Hampden, Wife of Richard Hampden Esq; praying Compassion of the House in Regard of her Fortune of above 10,000 L. and her Marriage Settlement, and referred it to a Committee. Yesterday died David Graham Esq; one of the Members for Scotland, also John Vande Benden Esq; of Pallmall, whose only Daughter married the Marquis of Annandale, and now succeeds to

an immense Estate. The King, Prince, and Princess, went this Night to see the Opera of Sapee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

That the Roup of Baillie Fife's Tenement, &c. is TO-MORROW the 22d inst. betwixt 2 & 4 after Noon, in the Parliament house before the Lords; the Price set upon them being L. 688, 10 sh. sterling Nine Years Purchase of L. 96, 10 sh. sterling the proven yearly Rent. The Articles of Roup, &c. to be seen in Clerk Livingston's Hands.

That there are upwards of Ninety Barrels of extraordinary fine *Whale Speck*, already couped, and right prepared for Refining; To be sold by publick Roup, in whole or in Parcels, at Mr. James Henry's House in Airth, upon Wednesday the 30th of March Instant.

That there is a Piece of SILVER PLATE, of the ordinary Value, to be run for at Cowpar of Fife, upon the Second Tuesday of April next, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding; each of them to carry 8 Stone Trois Weight, allowing the Saddle, Bridle and Whip, to be a Part of the Weight, and that upon the usual Ground. The Horses to run for this Plate, must be at Cowpar, and entred in the Sheriff-Clerk's Books of Fife eight Days before the Day of Running, and the Colour, Name, Rider, and Owner of the Horse, to be recorded in the saids Books, and each Horse or Mare to pay a Guinea of Inputs at Booking, to be consigned in the Sheriff-Clerk's Hands, which Inputs are to be applied to Payment of a Piece of Silver Plate to the Value of five Pounds Sterling to be run for on the Wednesday after. The other Articles of the Race, are to be seen in the Sheriff Clerk's Hands.

That the Lands of OVER URQUHART, lying in the Parish of Strathmiglo and Sheriffdom of Fife, belonging to John Battar of Gormock, being of yearly free Rent, L. 743, 6 sh. 8 d. besides 6 Dozen of Kain Fowls, and several other Casualties; holding Feu of the Crown for Payment of L. 18, 10 sh. Are to be exposed to voluntary Roup and Sale upon Tuesday the Tenth of May next, at 3 a'clock after Noon, in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh. The Progreß of the Writs and Conditions of Roup, may be seen in the Hands of James Graham Writer, at Mr. John Lumiden's Writing-chamber in Miln's Square.

That any Person who has a Mind to buy Brewing Looms of all Kinds, a Steel Mak-Mill and other Utensils for Brewing, all in good Condition, betwixt and the Term of Whitsunday next, may enquire at William Blaikie Brewer in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. N. B. The House and Brewery posset by the said William Blackie, is to be set at Whitsunday next.

The Mannour-house of Grange Muir, alias, Grange Wemyss, within the Shire of Fife and Parish of Anstruther-Wester; a pleasant Country-seat, consisting of Seven Fire-rooms, whereof one a large Kitchen, with a large Wardrobe or Garret, and 3 Closets, besides other Conveniencies, together with good Office-houses, such as Barn, Byer, Stable, Hen-house, a good Orchard with a Flower-plot, a Dove-cot, nine Acres of arable Ground, Grass for 2 Cows, and 2 or 3 Horses, with a Brew-house, 2 good Cellars, a large Loft for Viduals, and the Conveniency of a Rivulet near the House fit for washing: All to be set for One or more Years. The Conditions to be seen at Mr. John Macfarlane Writer to the Signet his Writing chamber; and with Mr. Wemyss, Principal Clerk of the Post-office Edinburgh, and at Baillie William Halson's in Anstruther.